

## REPUBLICANS AGAIN CONTROL CONGRESS

GILLET, OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
ELECTED SPEAKER OF  
HOUSE

The Sixty-sixth or "reconstruction" Congress, called into extraordinary session by President Wilson from Paris, convened at noon Monday and Republican majorities in Senate and House organized both sides.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts was elected speaker over Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, Democratic candidate and former speaker, by a vote of 227 to 172.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, the Republican candidate, was chosen president pro tem of the Senate over Senator Pittman of Nevada, Democrat, 47 to 42. Several Democrats were absent but all Republicans were in their seats, two withholding their votes.

The Republicans of both bodies also elected full slates of other officers and thus, for the first time since 1911, returned to control of the American National Legislature.

Routine affairs of organization comprised the opening day's proceedings. The Senate concluded its session in fifty minutes and the House in two hours and twenty minutes.

Although keenly realized by all members, there was no outward evidence in the initial proceedings of the enormous amount of work ahead. The peace treaty with Germany including the league of nations covenant, the Austrian treaty, and the proposed convention for protection of France, are not expected before next month. All hold promise of dramatic debate.

Appropriation bills which failed in the filibuster last March will be rushed immediately in the House.

Legislation dealing with railroads, telegraphs and telephones, women suffrage, prohibition, repeal of the luxury taxes and other pressing subjects are promised in the van of important economic and reconstruction questions. This legislation is expected by leaders to hold Congress in session almost continuously until the presidential convention of 1920. Investigation planned by the Republicans of numerous administration acts also are expected to begin in the near future with inauguration probable in the House in connection with appropriation bills.

The flood of bills which is expected to make the new Congress momentous has already begun in the House and the Senate's initial measure will be presented during the week.

House resolution No. 1 was the woman suffrage constitutional amendment measure, introduced by former Republican Leader Mann, of Illinois.

When House members were sworn in, Representative Victor Berger, of Wisconsin, the lone Socialist member who was convicted of violating the espionage law, was prevented from taking the oath, on objection of Representative Dallinger of Massachusetts, chairman of the elections committee. He was ordered by Speaker Gillett to stand aside and was not allowed to address the House which adopted unanimously a resolution authorizing a committee to investigate his right to membership.

No objection was raised from the Senate floor to the seating of Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, Republican, whose election is being contested by Henry Ford, Democrat. Formal notice of renewal of the Ford contest with a request for a committee investigation was filed.

In addition to electing officers, the Senate adopted the usual resolutions of procedure with a departure in that for notifying the President because of his absence in Paris of the convening. The Senate committee of notification, Republican Leader Lodge and Democratic Leader Martin met late Monday with the House committee, Republican Leader Mondell, Representative Mann and former Speaker Clark and decided upon different courses. The Senate leaders sent a cable merely advising the President of the Senate committee arrangements. Major committees of the House were or-

ganized today but Senate committee arrangements went over. Senator Lodge appointed the Republican conference committee on committees to make assignments, selecting two leaders of the Progressive group, Senators Borah, of Idaho, and Johnson of California. Both advised Mr. Lodge that they did not wish to serve but will be urged to accept.

President Wilson's cabled message outlining legislation for the extra session of the new Congress was read separately in the Senate and House Tuesday and arrangements were made by congressional leaders for immediate consideration of the vast legislative program with the equal suffrage resolution to come up at once in the House.

Major recommendations of the President were for early return to private ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, for repeal of war time prohibition in so far as applying to beer and wines, for woman suffrage, retaliatory tariffs protection of the dyestuff industry and labor and employment measures, for retiring soldiers, lessening taxation, etc.

The President announced his intention to turn back the railroads at the end of the calendar year.

Republican leaders met the President's proposals for early return of public utilities by statements that such legislation already was planned. As to the prohibition recommendation, both Republican and Democratic "dry" leaders joined in vigorous statements dissenting from the President's suggestions, and predicting that no beer and wine repeal would be passed.

### DETECTIVE BEHIND THE BARS

Charged With Murder in Frame Up  
Game At Macon

Macon, Ga., May 19.—Macon's entire detective force of six men, including Chief of Detectives McLendon, is in jail tonight as a result of indictments by the Bibb County grand jury, charging them with the murder of two young men in connection with an alleged "fram up" hold up on the night of April 30.

Those indicted and the charges are:

W. O. Swift, L. J. Stevens and L. G. Stripling, murder, two counts each; Chief L. S. McLendon, J. E. Bunch and W. G. Evans, accessory before the fact, two counts each.

Additional indictments of being accessories before the fact to attempt to commit robbery were found against Chief McLendon and J. E. Bunch.

In connection with the indictments of members of the detective force an indictment was returned against Emmett Finney on a charge of "no bill" was found against Chief of Police Charles L. Bowden.

Prior to April 30, there were a number of holdups, and detectives shot and killed one negro found on the street late at night.

Emmett Finney, taxicab driver and alleged "stool pigeon," is said to have offered to trap the hold-up gang for \$200. Detectives compromised on \$100, it is alleged.

Finney used the detectives' automobile to take Phillip Lamar and Abraham Kimbrell, clerks in a wholesale shoe store, to H. Bobo's store, where the hold-up was laid. Three detectives with shot guns preceded them to the store and opened fire when Lamar and Kimbrell ordered Bobo to throw up his hands.

Lamar was killed instantly and Kimbrell wounded, dying three days later. Kimbrell in a dying statement revealed the alleged plot. Mrs. W. J. Sutton, mother-in-law of Bobo, told the grand jury of the arrangement made with the storekeeper by the detectives.

County officers arrested Finney in the detectives office following Kimbrell's statement to Solicitor General Ross. The grand jury has been investigating the case for two days and more than thirty witnesses have been heard.

### WHAT THE WAR COST US

Gen. March Chief of Staff Puts Total at \$23,000,000.

Total expenses of the United States Government during the war period, Gen. March has announced, was approximately \$23,363,000,000. The normal expenditure of the government for the period would have been \$2,969,000,000. Expenses due directly to the War Department were estimated at \$21,294,000,000, of which the army spent \$14,000,000,000.

Henry J. Heinz, president of the H. J. Heinz Company, a pickling and preserving corporation of international prominence, died at his home in Pittsburgh Pa last week after a short illness. Mr. Heinz was born in 1844, and was well known as a philanthropist and a Sunday school worker.

Representative Van Dyke of St. Paul, Minn., Commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, died in Washington Tuesday. He was a democrat serving his third term in congress, and was only 38 years old.

## VAUGHAN'S MENTAL CONDITION.

DR. MUNNERLYN HOSPITAL DIRECTOR  
WRITES TO GOVERNOR

That T. U. Vaughan, former Superintendent of the Odd Fellows Orphan Home, at Greenville, who was confined at the State Hospital for the Insane, March 28, 1916, for observation, apparently is suffering from dementia praecox is the opinion of Dr. J. F. Munnerlyn, medical director of the hospital, in a written report to Governor Cooper on Vaughan's mental condition. While there has been some improvement since Vaughan was placed in the asylum, said the report, yet he now is subject to hallucinations which are manifested in his continual announcement that he hears spirit voices talking to him. He also shows defective judgment and has absolutely no insight into his condition, continued the report. Governor Cooper has stated that he intends to send all the papers in the case to J. Henry Martin, of Greenville, solicitor of the Thirteenth Judicial circuit, so that the court may take action in the case if it desires.

That Governor Cooper cannot transfer T. U. Vaughan, former superintendent of the Odd Fellows Orphan Home, at Greenville, from the State Hospital of the Insane to the State penitentiary should Vaughn be declared sane developed upon examination of the court records on which he was committed to the asylum.

Last Wednesday the grand lodge of Odd Fellows, meeting at Columbia adopted resolutions calling upon the Governor to have the mental condition of Vaughn investigated, and, if he proved to be sane, see that the mandate of the court is carried out. This petition was filed with Governor Cooper Friday afternoon.

Vaughn was convicted in the Greenville county court in 1912 of having been guilty of statutory criminal assault on the person of one of the young girl inmates, while he was superintendent of the orphanage. He pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to be electrocuted and remanded to the State penitentiary to await the execution of his sentence. Following the refusal of the State Supreme Court and that of the United States to interfere in the verdict, he was ordered to be brought to Greenville to be re-sentenced by Judge George E. Prince, under date of August 30 1915. When he was produced for re-sentence, Vaughn's attorneys made a motion that the alleged insanity of Vaughn be inquired into by the court. Upon motion of Solicitor Proctor A. Bonham, with the consent of the defendant's attorneys, he was transferred from the penitentiary to the asylum for observation.

### To Continue The Canvass

To the canvassers of the Salvation Army Home Service Fund:

I have been instructed to advise the committees of the Salvation Army Home Service Fund that they are to continue their canvass until they obtain the quota allotted to them, even if it takes until Wednesday or Thursday of next week to do so. Please double your efforts and get your allotment as early as possible, and make report to your Township Chairman each night so that he can phone me the result. Please give some of your time to this work and do not let our county fail.

M. A. SHULER,  
County Chairman.

### \$5,000 Damages Awarded

The jury in the case of Eddy against the Seaboard Air Line Railway late Saturday afternoon returned a verdict of \$5,000 damages for the plaintiff. The attorneys for the plaintiff immediately gave notice of a motion for a new trial. In this notice the attorneys for the defendant joined. Judge Peurifoy stated that he would hear the motion later. This has been the longest civil case, as far as is recalled now, in the history of Florence county. The case was called last Monday morning and lasted the entire week. Voluminous testimony was taken not only as to fact, but several engineers were called in for expert testimony as to the construction of railway trestles, the action of the waters upon embankments, drainage, etc. The case involved a suit for \$50,000 because of damages to the lands of Mrs. Eddy by reason of floods alleged to have been caused by the railroad embankment near Johnsonville.—Florence Times.

### COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION

Holds Interesting Meeting To Buy More Property

A meeting of the executive committee and others interested in the Williamsburg County Fair Association was held in the court house last Monday with a good number of people present. Practically every section of the county was represented. Considerable interest was manifested in the coming fair. The meeting was called to order by president E. C. Epps, after the usual order of opening, the meeting at once entered into discussion as to the necessity of the association buying the lots in the enclosure and others on the outside necessary for the Fair Grounds.

On the motion of Mr. T. W. Boyle, a committee consisting of Mr. T. M. Cooper, W. E. Nesmith, and the officers of the association were appointed and authorized to buy the above referred to property, and make such terms and payments as seem best for the association.

On the motion of W. E. Nesmith, the above committee was further empowered to pledge the credit of the association for repairs and other necessary expenses incident to the coming fair.

Quite a lengthy discussion ensued as to the contract between the County Fair Association and the County Superintendent of Education concerning the salaries of the agricultural agent at Hemingway, Kingstree and Greelyville. Upon the request of some present the secretary read a copy of contract in his files, which later turned out not to be the contract actually entered into. Copy of the actual contract was not in possession of the secretary, and he mistook copy of a proposed contract for the real contract. The actual contract was entered into for one year only. In as much as the association did not hold a fair in 1918 at which time the agricultural agents were expected to use their efforts in getting up exhibits and developing community interest, it was agreed in a meeting last fall that they would do this work for the 1919 fair which is to be held November 4, 5, 6 and 7. In the meeting Monday Prof. Pearce of Greelyville, speaking for the agricultural agents stated that they would be glad to do all they could for the success of the coming fair. On motion of Mr. W. E. Nesmith the agricultural agents were instructed to use their efforts in developing interest in community exhibits also farm and special exhibits, and that they inform secretary of fair at least 60 days before fair as to the amount of space wanted etc. for each booth.

The names of the different committees and department workers were read by the secretary.

Toward the close of the meeting Mr. T. M. Cooper resigned as vice-president of the association and D. E. McCutchen was elected to fill his place.

On the whole the meeting was one of the most interesting ever held, and everything bids fair for the best fair we have ever had.

### First-Proof Corn Grown by Indians

Maize, or Indian corn, in its present form, represents one of the great achievements of primitive planters, the North American Indian, says Robert H. Moulton, in an illustrated article in the June Popular Mechanics Magazine. It came originally from southern Mexico, and was eaten by the Maya tribes. At first, it was nothing but a coarse grass on which were tiny ears resembling the top of the wheat stalk. The plant is essentially tropical and, despite centuries of culture in the temperate zone, is still sensitive to frost.

The tribes of North America saw the possibilities of the grain and hastened its evolution. There has been crossbreeding by white farmers, yet, as a matter of fact, the corn culture of the present day is practically as it came from the hand of the Indian. He has selected and modified it to various sections of the country by a process of careful selection.

Recently it occurred to some scientists that despite the drawback of the weather the Mandan Indians of the North were raising corn. An expedition made a study of the agricultural methods of the Mandans, and it developed that for centuries the farmers of the tribes had been developing a hardy corn. The seed had been selected from year to year from stalks which showed no effect of frost.

The Spider As A Barometer

One of the simplest of nature's barometers is a spider's web. When there is a prospect of wind or rain the spider shortens the filaments by which its web is sustained and leaves it in this state as long as the weather is variable. If it elongates its threads it is a sign of fine, calm weather, the duration of which may be judged by the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remains inactive it is a sign of rain; if he keeps at work during rain the downpour will not last long, and will be followed by fine weather, says an exchange. Observation has taught that the spider makes changes in its web every 24 hours, and that if such changes are made in the evening before sunset the night will be clear and beautiful.

All kinds of legal blanks for sale at the Record office.

### IS FORD AN ANARCHIST

Counsel For Tribune Says He is Dangerous One

Mount Clemens, May 21.—A vehement denunciation in which Henry Ford was characterized not only as an anarchist, but a dangerous one, startled spectators in Judge Tucker's court here today. The assertion came from Elliott G. Stevenson, of Detroit, one of counsel for the Chicago Tribune, which is being sued for one million dollars damages by Mr. Ford on a charge of libel. The pivot of the alleged libel published June 23, 1916, was the heading of an editorial reading:

"Ford is an anarchist."

In his comment, incident to debate on a brief in which the plaintiff seeks to limit the evidence, Mr. Stevenson alluded to the assassination of President McKinley, the bomb outrages during the preparedness parade at San Francisco, the war time offenses of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and devoted some time to the "copper heads" of the civil war. He quoted President Lincoln as writing in reference to the banishment into the Confederate lines of Clement L. Vanlandingham, a "copper head" leader of Ohio, as follows:

"Must I shoot the simple minded soldier who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of the head of the wily agitator who incites him to desert?"

"So we say to Henry Ford," the lawyer declared, "you are more responsible for the outrages that have been committed during the war than any of the men who used direct action because you, a great leader, and humanitarian, encouraged them and they believed that you must be right."

Earlier in the session Attorney Alfred Lucking representing Mr. Ford, quoted much law in arguing that military preparedness has nothing to do with the present case and that there were many court decisions which would confine the present issue to considering only whether the headline "Ford is an anarchist" was a libel.

### Salters School Closes

The commencement exercises of the Salters High and Graded School were held Friday night, May 16th, with the following program:

Invocation—Rev. J. E. Clark.  
Salutatory—Isaac Edwards Davis.  
Chorus—By the School.  
Class Prophecy—Lorena LiFrage.  
Class Will—Chas. William Boswell, Jr.

Music—Mary Sparks.  
Music—Misses Emmie Ferrell and Mary Sparks.

Address—Henry E. Davis, Esq.  
Music—Misses Emmie Ferrell and Mary Sparks.

Presentation of Diplomas—Henry E. Davis, Esq.  
Class Song—Tenth Grade.  
Valedictory—Annie LiFrage.

Benediction—Rev. W. I. Sinnott.

The stage was beautifully decorated with green and gold, the class colors for 1919. There was a very large and appreciative audience in attendance as was demonstrated by the generous applause given the pupils, as they performed their different parts, in the program.

There were four graduates this year, Misses Lorena and Ann LiFrage, and Messrs. Isaac Edward Davis and Chas. William Boswell, Jr. The work of the pupils was of a high class, being evidence of the faithful work of their teachers.

The sessions just closed is one of the best the school has had, and much praise is due the principal, Miss Lou Ferguson and her faithful assistants, Mrs. H. T. McClary and Miss Madge Cooper for the efficient work done. The entire corps of teachers have been elected for another year, and we hope they will all accept.

Henry E. Davis, Esq., of Florence, delivered the address to the graduating class on "The Value of an Education," which was a masterly effort and thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

### Truck Season at Lake City

The truck season is opening up in full blast and so far the prices returned have been very satisfactory. This week saw the first of the snap bean crop beginning to come to market and by next week the shipments will reach probably to a good many hundred baskets. The first squashes of the season were shipped by S. T. Godwin and W. T. Askins.

Beans have been bringing \$2.50 on the local market and on Wednesday afternoon about 450 baskets went north.

It was feared at the beginning of the week that the shippers would have to resort to freight as an express embargo had been placed on all express shipments to New York on account of a big strike of the express force there. Just about half an hour before the northbound train No. 78 Wednesday word came that the embargo had been lifted as the strike was settled and there was a mad rush to get the shipments ready. While the market is just opening good, several thousand dollars have already been turned loose in the community.—Lake City News.

The German peace delegates have been granted an extension of seven days or until May 29, in which to reply in full to the peace terms, according to an official announcement.

## TO SOLICIT SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO STOCK OF \$100,000,000 COTTON EXPORT CORPORATION OF THE SOUTH

South Carolina farmers, merchants and business men generally will shortly be called upon to take their pro rata share of the stock of the big \$100,000,000 cotton exporting marketing and financing corporation, plans for which were approved at the big cotton convention held at New Orleans last week. This corporation, cotton men declare, will solve the cotton problem in the South and will enable the cotton producers of the South to sell their cotton each year at a reasonable profit.

A campaign for the sale of stock in the new corporation will be waged by the South Carolina Cotton Association and first efforts will be made to sell the stock to the cotton growers themselves. In fact, plans for the corporation provide that the majority of the stock must always be in the hands of the cotton planters. The banks and business men of the State and of the cotton belt generally will, of course, be expected to assist in the formation of the corporation but the cotton people themselves will always control it.

To prevent the corporation from coming under control of outside interests the constitution provides that "the sale of stock shall be limited to bona fide resident individuals, partnerships, firms and corporations or other associations of cotton growing States."

The corporation under its constitution will not engage in buying and selling cotton on its own account. The par value of the capital stock will be \$50 and it may be bought with liberty bonds. It is figured that many farmers will trade all of their liberty bonds for stock in the corporation. The bonds will be bought at par.

The authorized capital stock of the corporation is fixed at \$100,000,000, all in common stock. The corporation, however, is authorized to begin business when the amount of capital stock subscribed reaches \$50,000,000 and when \$25,000,000 shall have been paid in.

The powers of the corporation are far reaching. They include:

To purchase and sell or discount and negotiate or pledge notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, acceptances,

To purchase, sell, pledge or other evidences of debt.

To purchase sell, pledge or otherwise deal in bonds, notes and certificates of the United States and of foreign governments, obligations issued by foreign banks and syndicates and to make loans on the security of such foreign obligations.

To accept bills or drafts drawn upon it.

To purchase and sell exchange.

To borrow money in aid of its business, with or without security.

To lend money upon the security of shipping documents or upon the security of warehouse receipts conveying security title in cases where the commodities represented by such receipts are being assembled for the purpose of export.

The charter also gives the corporation power to act in any State, territory or possession of the United States or any foreign country as agent, trustee, broker or consignee of others in buying, warehousing, selling, and procuring insurance upon and otherwise dealing in cotton of all grades and many goods manufactured from cotton and cotton seed, including oils, cotton yarns, and cotton goods, where such goods are being exported or assembled for export.

It is the opinion of many of the best business men in the South that the stock in the corporation will be worth more than par shortly after the corporation begins business.

Senator Dial was visited Tuesday by a delegation of suffragists and anti suffragists. He told them he was opposed to the Susan B. Anthony amendment and would announce his views at length in a few days.

Revised figures made public this week by the War Department showed that the total casualties of the American expeditionary forces during the war was 286,044. Battle deaths numbered 48,909 and the total of wounded was placed at 237,135, with the explanation that this represented a duplication of about 7,000 by reason of the fact that many men were wounded more than once.